

Discussion between Todd Waters and Joaquin Valdivia on ACH Facebook page; original post 09/24/2024

Tor American Bee Journal. We do not know if it was DD's child, his maid's child or his help's child. "Honey" was most likely a nick name as "our little Chip" was a nick name for DD's infant daughter who passed in 1878.

"We" consists of DD and a 21 months old that is a "blue-eyed" boy

there's a boy with DD who is his family (most probably his son), they live alone (because the mother is not there, that would be Abba who left 2 years ago) his name is Honey. The boy is blue-eyed

and we need to consider that "Lou and I lost a 5 month's daughter April 19, 1878, buried near New Boston, Ill." That 5 month's daughter is not Honey, but it could be "Chip" since the ABJ announced in May, 1878: A "Chip from Sweet Home" not the usual kind i.e. a letter – made its debut at friend Palmer's on the 19th. And then 5 months later aprox announces: (October, 1878): FRIEND NEWMAN: Our little "Chip" – whose advent you put in A. B. J. passed to the other life last night. That'd be the Chip from DD and Lou (not Honey aka blue-eyed)

the only option I see possible is that Honey was Frank, not son of Lou but Abba. They said it was Lou's to avoid a bad story about what Abba did: abandon DD and their son. DD wouldn't allow that story to be known about his "equal half and partner for life".

it is possible that "Honey" was Frank. Louvenia's child, she may have been DD's maid before they were married and the boy was close to DD. There is a passage in Old Dad Chiro or David Palmer's book that DD may have married his maid,

Maybe DD cheated on Abba with Lou and Abba left him

in Sept. 1874 (one month before marrying Louvenia), DD states: The we just mentioned consists of myself and a blue-eyed boy of 21 months old, we two complete the family of Sweet Home.

Probably Honey's conception between Abba and DD's occurred Jan 1872, one year later of their marriage (20 January 1871). Honey probably was born in Aug. 1872 (the 2 year-old boy in the 1874 ABJ publication). He died Sept. 15 1878. He was a blue-eyed boy aka "chip". Before marrying Louvenia, DD and Honey lived together alone since Abba had left them in Summer 1872, the time of Honey's birth. Maybe Abba didn't want to take care of a son and left them after giving birth to live her life (my opinion).

A few months before Honey's left, "Lou and I lost a 5 month's daughter April 19, 1878."

Meaning that DD suffered 2 losses in a short period of time. And later the loss of all his bees.

Reasons to meet their family in WhatCheer and start life again.

[probably unrelated] Chips p.295 talks about one "Honey": On April 4, 1871, at Port Perry Canada he married Miss Sarah Lazier, daughter of James B. and Hannah (Orser) Lazier. Mrs. Palmer was one of a family of seven children. Three children have been born to their union. May is the wife of George E. Honey...

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

"D Palmer" mentioned in *American Bee Journal* v.7:7-v.8.6 1871-72 on pages:

#175 (p. #21)- 3 matching terms

#318- 2 matching terms

"D Palmer" mentioned in *American Bee Journal* v.8:7-v.9 1872-73 on pages:

#52 (p. #182)- 3 matching terms

#176 (p. #288)- 9 matching terms

#226 (p. #46)- 3 matching terms

#284 (p. #96)- 3 matching terms

"D Palmer" mentioned in *American Bee Journal* v.10-11 (1874-75) on volume/pages:

#8- 19 matching terms

#38 (p. #30)- 3 matching terms

#79 (p. #71)- 3 matching terms

#150 (p. #142)- 3 matching terms

#177 (p. #169)- 4 matching terms

#211 (p. #201)- 4 matching terms

#218 (p. #208)- 3 matching terms

#237 (p. #227)- 3 matching terms

#302 (p. #2)- 23 matching terms

#360 (p. #60)- 3 matching terms

#472 (p. #174)- 3 matching terms

#500 (p. #202)- 9 matching terms

“Palmer” and “**D Palmer**” mentioned in *American Bee Journal* v.12-13 (1876-77) on volume/pages:

#10 (p. #4)- 1 matching term

#21 (p. #15)- 1 matching term

#86 (p. #80)- 1 matching term

#129 (p. #123)- 1 matching term

#158 (p. #152)- 2 matching terms

#159 (p. #153)- 1 matching term

#191 (p. #187)- 1 matching term

#288 (p. #286)- 2 matching terms

#315 (p. #313)- 1 matching term

#320 (p. #8)- 1 matching term

#329 (p. #17)- 1 matching term

#355 (p. #51)- 1 matching term

#367 (p. #63)- 1 matching term

#379 (p. #87)- 1 matching term

#414 (p. #134)- 1 matching term

#541 (p. #313)- 2 matching terms

#552 (p. #336)- 1 matching term

#554 (p. #338)- 2 matching terms

#563 (p. #347)- 1 matching term

#603 (p. #389)- 1 matching term

"D Palmer" mentioned in *American Bee Journal* v.14-15 (1879-79) on volume/pages:

- #10 (p. #4)- 12 matching terms
- #11 (p. #5)- 3 matching terms
- #25 (p. #19)- 8 matching terms
- #29 (p. #23)- 9 matching terms
- #37 (p. #29)- 6 matching terms
- #54 (p. #46)- 3 matching terms
- #89 (p. #81)- 4 matching terms
- #131 (p. #123)- 3 matching terms
- #161 (p. #155)- 4 matching terms
- #177 (p. #171)- 4 matching terms
- #179 (p. #173)- 4 matching terms
- #196 (p. #188)- 6 matching terms
- #201 (p. #193)- 3 matching terms
- #206 (p. #198)- 8 matching terms
- #207 (p. #199)- 6 matching terms
- #208 (p. #200)- 8 matching terms
- #210 (p. #202)- 14 matching terms
- #211 (p. #203)- 13 matching terms
- #240 (p. #226)- 3 matching terms
- #247 (p. #233)- 6 matching terms
- #248 (p. #234)- 6 matching terms
- #259 (p. #245)- 2 matching terms
- #264 (p. #252)- 3 matching terms
- #275 (p. #261)- 4 matching terms
- #278 (p. #264)- 3 matching terms
- #300 (p. #286)- 4 matching terms
- #321 (p. #307)- 3 matching terms
- #330 (p. #316)- 5 matching terms
- #338 (p. #324)- 4 matching terms
- #341 (p. #329)- 5 matching terms
- #359 (p. #347)- 8 matching terms
- #364 (p. #352)- 3 matching terms
- #365 (p. #353)- 6 matching terms
- #369 (p. #357)- 5 matching terms
- #399 (p. #383)- 3 matching terms
- #426 (p. #408)- 3 matching terms
- #438 (p. #420)- 4 matching terms
- #447 (p. #433)- 3 matching terms
- #455 (p. #441)- 2 matching terms
- #480 (p. #20)- 14 matching terms
- #481 (p. #21)- 20 matching terms

#482 (p. #22)- 14 matching terms
#483 (p. #23)- 23 matching terms
#484 (p. #24)- 4 matching terms
#553 (p. #101)- 4 matching terms
#561 (p. #109)- 3 matching terms
#572 (p. #120)- 4 matching terms
#588 (p. #136)- 4 matching terms
#589 (p. #145)- 5 matching terms
#602 (p. #158)- 3 matching terms
#720 (p. #294)- 4 matching terms
#803 (p. #365)- 3 matching terms
#804 (p. #366)- 12 matching terms
#805 (p. #367)- 8 matching terms
#846 (p. #412)- 8 matching terms
#847 (p. #413)- 14 matching terms
#849 (p. #415)- 8 matching terms
#871 (p. #439)- 4 matching terms
#909 (p. #481)- 4 matching terms
#914 (p. #486)- 3 matching terms
#953 (p. #525)- 4 matching terms
#983 (p. #557)- 7 matching terms
#996 (p. #570)- 30 matching terms

“D Palmer” American bee journal v.16 1880

#98 (p. #106)- 7 matching terms
#105 (p. #117)- 4 matching terms
#136 (p. #148)- 3 matching terms
#171 (p. #187)- 3 matching terms
#178 (p. #194)- 4 matching terms
#328 (p. #360)- 3 matching terms
#520 (p. #574)- 5 matching terms
#521 (p. #575)- 10 matching terms
#522 (p. #576)- 24 matching terms
#529 (p. #583)- 19 matching terms

"D Palmer" American bee journal v.17 1881:

#7 (p. #3)- 6 matching terms

#71 (p. #67)- 3 matching terms

#76 (p. #72)- 4 matching terms

#96 (p. #92)- 5 matching terms

#110 (p. #106)- 3 matching terms

#115 (p. #111)- 5 matching terms

#136 (p. #132)- 4 matching terms

#138 (p. #134)- 3 matching terms

#139 (p. #135)- 5 matching terms

#141 (p. #137)- 4 matching terms

#182 (p. #178)- 6 matching terms

#226 (p. #222)- 5 matching terms

#418 (p. #414)- 43 matching terms

NORTH AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

THE BEE KEEPER'S GUIDE.

VOLUME I.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1872.

NUMBER 2.

Correspondence.

[For the North American Bee Journal.
Bee Keeping in Louisiana.

Messrs Editors:—It is with much diffidence that I write this article for your JOURNAL, to appear beside those of the veteran bee keepers of the North and West, who have made the bee their study for years; but probably my article, from being written so far south in Dixie, may at least be of interest to the men of the South, who are eager to catch at anything by which an honest dollar can be made, and rid themselves of that terrible incubus, the negro.

I do not expect to give any information, as all I know about bees, has been culled from close study of books and writings of celebrated bee keepers. Here too, I have found it a difficult task, for I suppose there is no subject that is so wrapped in mystery and humbuggery as bee keeping. Many theories that were plausible and pretty enough to read, did not hold good in practice, and having no bee keeper to consult, I

had to prove by practice all that I read, and by this lost over one year. Put my bees, it is true, in movable frame hives, but they were miserable failures in my hands. So I concluded to cut loose from all theories, and fashioned a simple movable frame hive of my own, and manage my bees on a plain common sense principle, that any one can understand. My success proves that I am right, at any rate my plan suits me.

In our beautiful South, we have flowers from March until November. There are scarcely twenty days during the entire year in which bees can not fly out; only two months in which queens can not be raised and fertilized; never have to take our colonies in or protect them in winter, or have the terrible foul brood, or the diseases that are so fatal to the bees at the North and West.

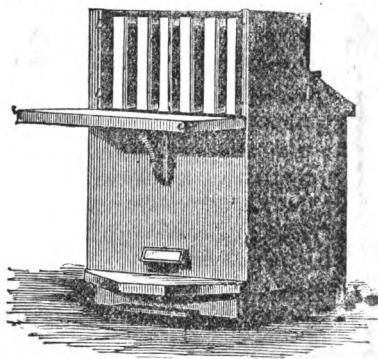
In such a country as this, a man must be a fool, or have no energy, that can not get an immense yield of honey.

Nearly every one assigns a different reason for my success. Some give the locality the credit, others give it to my hives. But I think my

IMPROVEMENT IN Movable Frame Bee Hives.

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H. STAGGS, Patentee,
Topeka, Kansas.

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NORTH AMERICAN

BEE JOURNAL

THE BEE KEEPER'S GUIDE.

VOLUME I.

OCTOBER 1, 1872.

NUMBER 3.

Correspondence.

[For the North American Bee Journal.]

Honey Harvest in North Mississippi.

Mr. Editor:—The September number of the JOURNAL is now before me, and I am much pleased with it, but I see you did not exactly understand the question I asked in my first article.

Why will the egg that has been laid in the worker comb hatch a drone or queen bee? I put some comb in a small hive designed to raise Queens, (probably I might call it a Queen nursery.) The comb was all worker comb. In a few days I had one Queen, and I was dividing some other hives, and I took her from it and put her in one of the hives. In about sixteen or eighteen days they had two other Queen cells capped, (I had inserted a small piece of worker comb from another hive when I took out the first Queen.) One of these Queens hatched out and the other was cut out. It was now getting late in the season for swarming, and all the

honey harvest was apparently cut off, and but few drones could be seen in any of my hives.

Then is when I noticed that they were lengthening out some of the worker cells, and when they hatched, or uncapped themselves, they were drones; not the broad-backed drone we see come from the drone comb, but a slender made drone. I let them remain, as there was no honey for them to gather, and I thought I would feed, but that was too much trouble. I let them die off. Now what causes the drone, the feed or the egg?

I will now return to my subject. In my first article I gave you some few hints as to how the harvest for gathering honey was up to the first of August. From that time till now my bees have been gathering a little honey, and I may say now they are doing well. They are yet bringing in pollen and honey from what we call red shank.

I will enclose a small specimen; it is a wild weed growing in the hedges and fence corners of our county, and I am persuaded that it affords a great deal of honey.

I think by the time my strong cool

tion of the N. A. B. JOURNAL will exceed our most sanguine expectations; and let me say to my friends South that you now have and ever will have in the N. A. B. JOURNAL one that will stand up for your interests, and this journal, in connection with the Bee-Keepers' Guide, (denominated THE APIARY), will be in the hands of every bee-keeper in the South. So long as I am able to contribute my mite to the JOURNAL I shall do so. Now is the time for all who expect to give any attention to bee culture to subscribe to the NORTH AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL and get the Bee Keepers' Guide free. Hoping to retain my strength sufficiently that I may write an article each month, I will close by saying to all friends of apiculture to stand by the NORTH AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL to the last.

WILL R. KING.

Franklin, Ky.

OUR friend, Mr. E. I. Josey, of Huntsville, Texas, in a private letter, gives us a description of Texas as being one of the best States in the Union for bees; all that is necessary is to have persons that understand the business to make it a success. They winter their bees on their summer stands without any protection whatever. He further says their prairies are a natural flower garden for at least eight months in the year. This certainly would make an Eldorado for the bee-keeper, and will, we trust, answer some of the numerous questions asked where they could find a good locality for an apiary. If Texas should give a succession of flowers for eight months in the year, and the winter being so mild, then it must necessarily follow that country is especially adapted to make bee-keeping profitable. And we would not be

surprised to hear that some of our young, energetic and enterprising young men, upon due reflection, would conclude to take up the line of march for that land that flows with milk and honey, providing they can be so successful as to induce a Miss Emma, or Miss Annie, or Miss Ella, or some one of the fair and noted Misses in apiculture, to share with them in this noble enterprise in the sunny South.

MR. D. D. PALMER, of New Boston, Ill., writes us that bees have not done very well there this season, saying the basswood and white clover was almost a failure; yet he has on an average 100 pounds of strained honey taken by the honey machine. Their principal resource for honey was from the Mississippi bottom autumn flowers. We doubt very much if many have beat this in localities where the honey crop was an average yield. Mr. Palmer has promised us an article soon.

IN this number we publish the valedictory of Mr. King, one of the partners of this journal. His health for a few months past has been very poor indeed, which has prevented him from attending to business. The many friends of Mr. King, while regretting his withdrawal from the JOURNAL, will be pleased to know that, should his health permit, they will hear from him often through the JOURNAL. May success attend him.

THE "American Bee-Keepers, Guide" is the title of a new book published by E. Krethmer, of Co-burg, Montgomery county, Iowa. The book contains much valuable reading matter, and should be in the hands of every bee-keeper in the land. Price, fifty cents.

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JOHN E. SIMPSON,
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NORTH AMERICAN
BEE JOURNAL
THE BEE KEEPER'S GUIDE.

VOLUME I.

JANUARY 1, 1873.

NUMBER 5.

[For the North American Bee Journal.]

Free Discussion.

Messrs. Editors:—I proposed to a member of the American Convention, at Indianapolis, to present the question for further discussion, "The cause of dysentery."

As I have had no report of the proceedings, I can not even allude to what was said. There is hardly another subject in apiculture of so much importance as this. I gave my views in the *American Bee Journal*, in the October No., and send you nearly the same. As it is possible for other causes to operate in producing it, I want the views of some of your southern bee keepers. I am trying the effect of sour honey—too sour to candy—by feeding two colonies with it, and nothing else, since the first of October. They have sealed up much of it and reared brood, are now healthy, Dec. 20th. Will report further in the spring.

I want the report of any case of dysentery produced without cold, as the direct or indirect cause. In asking this, I am not so anxious to prove

myself absolutely right, as to ascertain what is absolutely certain.

Watch effects the present winter, and report all facts bearing on the question.

WHAT DESTROYED THE BEES LAST WINTER.

More bees perished in the middle and northern States during the winter and spring of '72 than I have known in any season previous during 40 years. A calamity so universal requires close consideration into the causes that seem to produce the result. Very many theories are offered to account for it, plausible in many respects, but not wholly satisfactory. The physician that has a correct diagnosis of his patient's case has him already half cured. If we have the correct cause of the calamity, we can take measures to avert a similar result, if the same causes should again threaten us. I would suggest those cold west winds, severe and continued for weeks, as a first and great promoting cause. I think I am prepared to show this. I have been obtaining facts for months, and find that when they die of starvation, dysentery, old bees, desertion, unsealed honey, it all may be traced to

late this fall, show only a very few one-banded workers. Now, what is to be done in such cases? Will some one answer.

G. STAGGS.

Rushville, Missouri.

[For the North American Bee Journal.]

Bee Keeping.

Messrs. Editors:—Friend Palmer, under the head of Sweet Home, talks to us of his "fair increase" in bees, and his thousands of pounds of extracted honey from forty-six colonies of bees; twenty of which gave him two thousand pounds. This is better than we of this locality have done. I repeat with friend Palmer, that your "Forty Years' Experience in Apiculture" is an excellent work, containing much information in bee culture,—full of practical ideas.

Messrs. Warden & Russell, of Kingsport, Tenn., whispers to us through the NORTH AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, that the people have become inspired with the knowledge that bee keeping is one of the most successful roads to prosperity.

I am glad to learn that southern people are becoming wide awake to the interest of bee keeping. May they reap many good harvests of honey in the south, and do well.

W. R. Baker, of Hernando, Miss., still remembers to give us his mite, on bee keeping in his favored land of flowers. At this time his chief concern is to provide pasturage for them, and we of the north should be no less concerned about the honey yielding pasturage, and that to, in all the summer season, so the bee keepers may have one continued harvest of prosperity, while the nectar continues to flow in the secreting flowers.

Yes, friend Baker send up your "half dozen subscribers to the JOURNAL,"—it will make the editor glad, and do the readers good. Don't forget to send the Red Shank seed.

In looking at friend Hester's reply to McGraw's argument, of course I will not express any opinion until they finish their pleas for and against the "theory that queens destroy royal cells and kill each other." Let them argue it out to show forth all the *light and truth* they can on both sides. They should confine themselves to that. Let truth and light be their motto.

My friend, R. A. Southworth, speaks plainly of his likes and dislikes in bee journalism,—Well, he says he likes to have the editor talk some about bee keeping. So do I, and show their light on that subject too, and dwell in harmony, speaking gently to each other. 'It makes a deeper and more lasting impression upon the mind. I like to see the bee journals devoted to common sense bee keeping, giving all articles of value a hearing.

On the other hand, he *dislikes* to see hard words given against brother bee keepers through the bee journals. Well, we equally dislike that. Hard words unfitly spoken do immense mischief. Words fitly spoken are like "apples of gold in pictures of silver." I also dislike for the editors to withhold a part of the address of correspondents of their journals. Since it prevents us from learning many things that we wish to find out from them of importance to us, and of deep interest to all. Those who have done so, know what this means, and can do better in days to come, if they want to give light to all, instead of throwing a

NORTH AMERICAN

BEE JOURNAL

THE BEE KEEPER'S GUIDE.

VOLUME I.

JULY 1, 1873.

NUMBER 10.

Bee Keeper's Convention.

ROME, GA., June 14, 1873.

Pursuant to a call quite a number of bee keepers met in convention this morning at the exhibition rooms of the Fair Association.

On motion W. D. Davis, of Chattooga, was called to the Chair, and L. C. Mitchell, of Floyd, requested to act as Secretary.

The President called the Convention to order and announced the same ready for business.

An invitation was then given to all who wished to become members to hand in their names and fifty cents to the Secretary. All present accepted the invitation.

CONSTITUTION.

ART. 1. This Association shall be known as the Bee Keeper's Association of the Cherokee country of Alabama and Georgia, and shall meet annually.

ART. 2. The object of the Association shall be to promote and encourage the interest of bee culture in the South.

ART. 3. The officers of this Association shall be a President and one Vice President from each county represented in Georgia and Alabama, and an Executive Committee, consisting of five members, to be selected from the members near where the annual convention meets, Corresponding Secretary, and Secretary and Treasurer, whose duties shall be those usually performed, by ballot, and hold their office one year, or until their successors shall be elected.

ART. 4. Any person may become a member by paying the sum of fifty cents. Ladies admitted free, with all the privileges of male members.

ART. 5. All committees shall be elected, except by special resolution.

ART. 6. The annual Conven-

On motion it was resolved, That we heartily recommend the NORTH AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, edited by A. F. Moon, of Indianapolis, Ind., to all bee keepers, as a monthly publication worthy the respect of all bee keepers.

On motion, all papers favoring practical bee culture in the South are earnestly requested to aid the Association in its infancy by publishing these proceedings and calling attention editorially to them.

No further business the convention adjourned to time and place indicated above.

W. J. BORDEN, Pres't.

[For the North American Bee Journal.]

Chips from Sweet Home.

Messrs. Editors:—My outfit for the apiary consists of pants in boot legs, shirts with elastic sewed in the risbonds, tight enough to prevent bees from crawling in, a bee veil made of bobinet with elastic so as to draw over the hat, we tuck the ends under our suspenders; a piece of rotten wood to smoke the blacks and hybrids; a basket to hiveswarms in, which we also use to carry our kit of tools, which consists of a shoemaker's crooked awl, to pick workers out of the comb, a knife with a blade twelve inches long, having a saw on one side which is very handy to saw cross-sticks when transferring from box hives; a very thin case knife which we can bend to suit to cut in the cor-

ners and stools off of the bottom of the hive; a remnant of a heavy knife for lifting frames and honey board; a pair of nippers to pull pins or tacks, (we sometimes pin or use twine for fastening comb); a little salt to sprinkle among the boxes on the honey board to drive away ants; a soft brush broom to brush the Italians off the comb as they can not be shook off; a teacup of honey and pieces of sponge to supply queen cages; a table spoon in which we put honey to roll our queens, for bees usually receive any stranger bee which has honey, (we usually receive any man if he has plenty of money); a book in which we keep a record of each hive; we also have a honey-slinger of our own make costing under \$10.00, and as much better than the advertised revolving cans as sun light is better than moon light; a shop well supplied with tools, and a bee house for wintering already built in our imagination. The above list is not complete but answers very well. D. D. PALMER.

New Boston, Ill.

P. S.—This season we have added sulphur and a fumigating box to save our combs from the moth. D. D. P.

[For the North American Bee Journal.]

Bees in Georgia.

Messrs Editors:—To the bee keepers of the north and north-west, we truly sympathize with

ed that the drone of a virgin queen should propagate his species, any more than that of a furtil worker should his, from the fact that the virgin queen cannot lay an egg that will produce a queen; and a queen that has been fertilized can raise her own drones as soon as she can her queens, and always does. I think the power to produce drones was given to the virgin queen and the furtil worker for the same purpose, but what that purpose is I am not prepared to say.

I know how to sympathize with friend Barclay. I, too, have lost hundreds of dollars within the last three years, but I still have two hives left. It does look discouraging, but I never say fail, but try again.

I will ask friend Burch if the black bee does not sport as well as the Italian? I have known persons to commence with a single hive of blacks, and in a few years have several different varieties: some called the little black bee, some the big yellow, and others the gray bee, with various grades of disposition, prolificness industry, etc.; then, did they not sport? As to the Egyptian bee, I know nothing. But if the Italian is a cross between the Egyptian and the black, how did they get hemmed in the mountains of Italy? and what became of their ancestors? Were they all absorbed in the new race? or did the superiority of the cross force

them to the wall? Where did the Egyptian originate, and where the black? May be they both originated from the Italians, for it is a poor rule that won't work both ways. I think the tendency to sport into different varieties is a principal in fallen nature. What say you, friend Burch?

R. H. ANTHONY.

Bell Buckle, Tenn.

[For the North American Bee Journal.]

Chips from Sweet Home.

Messrs. Editors:—We started to winter with fifty-five hives in good condition on their summer stands. When spring came we had no chips to send you, for we had quit the bee business, or rather *all* our bees had quit keeping house. Out of about seven hundred hives in this range, about fifteen were left—barely enough for seed. On the 15th of April I started for Hopkinsville, Kentucky. Made the acquaintance of G. B. Long and family. He is among our few thorough, practical bee men. I bought 65 hives of him, and 30 of other parties. I shall ever remember my visit to G. B. Long's southern home. Mrs. Long is a good Christian woman.

I packed the 85 hives, 40 empty ones, and one of Gray & Winter's extractors, in a car, (could have put in 20 more hives,) and went to Henderson on the Ohio, a distance of 80 miles; put on a boat to Cairo, 190 miles; then

reshipped to St. Louis, 200 miles, then to New Boston, 285 miles. Lost one out of G. B. Long's, and four out of the other lot. Three were queenless and two lacked honey. Found G. B. Long's bees in good condition, and his Langstroth hives well made. He was nicely fixed for the business, but in a poor location. There was no disease among them. I have Italians and blacks, but expect to have all Italians by fall. So few hives have survived that I will not be troubled with black drones from my neighbors.

Two queens in one hive! By some means No. 4 became queenless, and I had brood from both black and Italian queens, from which they had several queen cells capped. In a few days I examined again, and found eggs, then a black queen, which had been fertilized, and here on the same comb was a fine lively Italian virgin queen. This is the only instance I have met with.

I am a persistent bee-keeper.

D. D. PALMER.

New Boston, Ill.

[For the North American Bee Journal.]

Experience in Bee Keeping.

Messrs Editors:—About the first of December last I made a report of my last year's business in bee keeping, which is to be found in your January number of the JOURNAL, page 139.

I will now give you my winter's experience. I had in December last seven colonies, all

apparently in good condition, and as I had not taken any honey from them, I supposed, without making an examination of them, that they had enough supplies in store for the winter.

In February I opened each one of the seven hives and examined their condition. I found four out of the seven dead, apparently frozen to death, but there were no honey at all in their hives. I then concluded to feed the three remaining colonies with syrup every fair day. Some time in March I found that the bees were decreasing very fast from two of the remaining hives, leaving only a few lonely bees remaining, and on the first of April I found by examination that they were all gone. This left me but one colony out of thirteen, which I had on hand in October, and seven in December. I would further relate that the single colony which I have left appears to have a great many drone bees in it, and it is the only one I noticed having any drones in, out of the seven colonies I had living in December last. I am sorry now that I did not examine them more carefully in December last in regard to their winter supplies, and supply the deficiency with candy, when they were short of honey, though yet alive. The bees were in Buckeye Hives, and wintered on summer stands. Bee keeping with me so far has not been very profitable. I have

have been exhibited to hundreds. Mr. Salisbury is considered as one of our most reliable breeders, his stock is of the very best, and a man can rely upon them. His address is Camarga, Douglas Co., Ill.

WE have received a swarm of pure Italians from the apiary of Dr. Hamlin, of Edgefield Junction, Tenn. The doctor, as well as many others of our most noted queen breeders, has won for himself the reputation of a good breeder and fair dealer. The queen and swarm sent came through all right. Doctor writes the queen was bred the latter part of the season of '71, from an imported queen, that season she was fertilized by the cholar process, and mated with drone from queen imported; the queen has a beautiful rich tan color, she is fine in size and quite active. She not being the mother of bees sent we can not judge only by the description given by the doctor, which of itself is a guarantee. We expect something fine indeed, and will report progress in time—the bees as well as the queen seem to be of fine disposition. handle them with impunity.

WE received one queen by mail from J. W. Winders, of Cincinnati, Ohio. The queen is one of the lightest in color that we ever saw, almost an orange color. She is large and active, and seems to be very prolific indeed. We shall

watch the products of this queen and her progressing. We are now rearing queens from the three, and shall test strength, color, size, and prolificness. It is supposed by some, and honestly too, that the lightest colored queens are not as hardy or as prolific as those having more of the original color, viz. tan or leather chestnut, etc. We are satisfied the great change in color is produced by the breeders in selecting the lighter colored queens to breed from, this is or should be done by additional blood from other stocks, this gives strength, size, and vitality.

WE received a letter from our correspondent and persistent bee keeper, Mr. D. D. Palmer, of New Boston, Ill., who by the way is bound to make his mark in the world, by a careful and practical knowledge of the bee, he is one of those who never gives up when he knows he is right. He writes us June 23, he had received two queens from the apiary of friend Kretahmen, of Coburg, Mont. Co., Iowa, every body knows him of his fine queens and fair dealings. Mr. Palmer introduced them, leaving them in the cage three days, in letting them out one of them flew up, up, up, and he does not know but she is still going up, as she has not yet returned—fine joke on queen but a greater one on D. D. for loosing one of the Kretahmen queens, as they have a good

name, but we venture to say that he does not give up. After losing by that disease dysentery a large apiary, he travels hundreds of miles and purchased a large stock of bees to commence again with, this is the stripe that wins; no (*can't*) about it. His article was directed to myself, which was forwarded here, hope it will reach the office in time for the June number. If all would take a lesson from such bee men, our land would flow with milk and honey. Long may he live.

IN our last we gave our process of introducing Italian queens, we should said first remove the black queen, and when the Italian is to be released, examine every comb and see that no queens have been started, as they may not receive their step-mother with the best of feeling.

WE notice that some of our contemporaries copy articles from the NORTH AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL without giving credit to whom credit is due, crediting to other papers; we have no objections to their copying providing they give credit. Do not be afraid to say NORTH AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL.

THE last number of the JOURNAL was delayed a few days, the Publishing Company was crowded with work, and our partner being a new hand at the post, and a single man at that, no doubt he had a good deal to see to, which,

we hope, the JOURNAL may be on time hereafter. The JOURNAL is highly appreciated and is rapidly increasing, a glance over its pages is a sufficient guarantee that the best bee keepers of America appreciate its worth. We do not have to beg to get correspondence, (*no*,) the first intimation to the people that its columns were open to all alike was enough; we have been sorry that we could not keep up with them. But gentlemen your kindness and the unbounded zeal and energy to spread light to the world, has been appreciated by the masses, it convinces the people your object is to spread light and *benefit man*, may you ever keep doing.

WE have received letters stating they did not receive their JOURNAL, there must be a wrong somewhere, as every JOURNAL is marked plainly and put into the post office. We hope that when such occurs the parties not receiving will notify us at once, so that another may be sent them. These facts have come from some of the best and most noted bee keepers of the country, and they regret the loss or delay of the JOURNAL much.

R. C. Ceramics

THE PLACER HERALD.

Home, Fireside, Mining, Agriculture and Politics.

VOLUME 24. AUBURN, PLACER COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, APRIL 15, 1876. NUMBER 35.

PLACER HERALD.
OFFICIAL PAPER OF PLACER COUNTY.
Published Every Saturday Morning by
J. A. FILCHER & CO.
J. A. FILCHER, A. C. SCHMIDT, A. R. ARBUTHNOT.
Terms of Subscription.
One year, in advance, \$5.00
Six months, in advance, 2.50
Three months, in advance, 1.00
Single copies, 15¢
Rates of Classified Advertising.
First insertion of one line, this day type, 5¢
Each subsequent insertion, 2¢
For half square or less, 10¢
Each subsequent insertion, 5¢
One column one year, 100¢
Half column one year or one column half a year, 50¢
Third column one year or one column a third of a year, 25¢
Quarter column one year or one column a quarter of a year, 12.50

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Service, that was once as good as gold, is now nearly as good as greenbacks.
Last Friday, a week ago, the Nevada County Bank, of Nevada City, closed its doors, perhaps never to open them again for the accommodation of customers. The Grass Valley Union, that placed no work on Friday in Placerville, thinks "that in a day or two satisfactory arrangements will be made." May it occur that the Union is not a victim of a telephone residence again.
Commons Discontent.—We hear that Mr. Gladstone, Superintendent of the Fine Arts gallery, has discharged all Christians from the work, and employed white men in their stead. This is a noble move, and one deserving of imitation by every man, or every individual, employing Chinamen in this State. There is no better way of settling this Chinese difficulty than to reduce their employment.

send. The coal is very much in demand for some purpose.
The shorn of wool at the shearing of Wadsworth's stable in Nevada, last Wednesday morning, was first given by Chinamen. There are but few instances of the kind, if indeed. Clearly they ran and hide or any and refuse to do anything to get out the fat.
Correspondence.
MANZANITA GROVE, April 7, 1876.
ED. HERALD:—The ancient Romans and Grecians considered it a mark of wisdom to run a plow and were often called from the field to take charge of the affairs of State. And if wisdom can be gathered by following a plow, the farmers will soon be very wise, for every boy who is tall enough to look over a plow handle, is in the field, and plowing will soon be run into the ground (as other trades are) and the farmers will be the only ones left to plow.
Many new developments have of late been made in our most precious mine. Not long since the Imperial struck it rich, upon the strength of which the mines lying near by at once became active. The Yellow Jacket, from the depths of which many millions have already been extracted, the thing nothing but prospecting for the past

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Laying all jokes aside, two more weeks of not too dry weather will see every furrow turned, and the farmers ready for pic-nics and a rest ere they commence haying.

The teacher of the school, **Abba Lord** Holton, has made the following report, closing the second month of her school on the 31st of March. Number of pupils on the schedule, 31; number on the Roll of Honor 12; advanced grade, third division, Allie Dippel, Walter Sparks, Pauline Wartell, John A. Fairchild; first grade, second

Dippel, Henry Wartell, Fred Wartell; number of pupils that the plowing season and bad weather detained from school, but whose per centage equaled the maximum that is required for the roll while they did attend, are: Daniel B. Groff, 100; Willie Nash, 90, in the advanced grade, third division. First grade second division: Elizabeth Roller, 90; Annie Guise, 80. Second grade, first division: John Jones, 94. The closing exercises consisted of vocal music, declamations, and the reading of

and Minnie Dippel. There were ten more pages of reading matter than last month, which denotes an improvement in the art of composition writing.

Paradise never had a more beautiful spot, in the imagination of living mortal, than Manzanita Grove at this present time (?) The ground is literally covered with flowers, and the trees—the poet Bryant describes them best:

Father, thy hand
Hath reared these venerable columns. Thou
Didst weave this verdant roof. Thou didst

sun
Budded, and shook their green leaves in
thy breeze,
And shot toward heaven.

For the play grounds of the children, for a place more conducive to the health and the growth of the moral and intellectual faculties, there was never one more inviting. Quiet reigns in its cool shades, peace among the pupils and teacher, and heaven cannot be nearer earth than here.

JACK THE PLOW BOY.